# MRS. AKIKO YOSANO JAPAN'S FEMINIST

Poetess, Essayist and Dreamer, Talks of Her Hopes and ideals.

### MOST DISCUSSED WOMAN **EXCEPT THE EMPRESS**

Unafraid of Loss of Charm in the Metamorphosis of Her Sex in Orient.

TOKIO, July 4 -- The woman most talked of in Japan, excepting only the empress, is Mrs. Akiko Yosano, poetess, essayist, preacher to the "common people" and leader of the dramatic tical way that even the least educated and simplest minds understand. Mrs. Yosano's writings appear in newspapers and magazines through Japan. Her extraordinary versatlility is evidenced by her writing classical verse at one moment, insisting on woman's

In a tiny Japanese house tucked away In a tiny Japanese house tucked away in the heart of the great oriental metropolis, where this poetess and apostle of woman's rights carries on her work, she received a correspondent of the Associated Press. The tinkle of the bell was answered by a young Japanese maid, who prostrated herself on both knees, in Japanese fashion, to welcome the guest. Having removed his shoes, the correspondent was escorted to a small reception room upstairs.

Mrs. Yosano came in, accompanied by Mrs. Yosano came in, accompanied by her husband and by Prof. K. Wadagaki, of the Imperial University, who acted as interpreter. The poetess was dressed in a simple blue kimono. Her black hair was coiled around her head; not arranged in the classical Japanese style. She modestly almost fimidly style. She modestly, almost timidly, extended her hand in formal greeting. Everything Points to Bumper Grape

### Parisian Atmosphere.

The impression of Parisian atmosphere in the pictures and furnishings of the room was justified, for Mrs. Yosano explained that with her husband she had spent some years in Paris and had not only lived in the Latin quarter, but also in the historic district of Montmartre. Her husband had gone to Paris to study a new school of poetry and she as his disciple had followed him there. With fervor they had flung themselves into the art life of the great French metropolis. She came back French metropolis. She came back first to Tokio and began to write. For a considerable time she devoted herself to writing of love and her "Songs of ove" were printed throughout Japan. She quickly developed a taste for rriting upon the practical problems of er fellow women and it is in this field f effort particularly that she has come

which gives to women the inferior place and alluded to the proverb on place and alluded to the proverb on that subject that is printed today in almost every Japanese schoolbook. It concerns the old Chinese idea that when woman becomes too active—literally, when the woman talks too much tain-head and man alone is responsible.

The story is told in this way: Years

ago a Chinaman heard his hen crying every morning in a most unusual way. One day while returning from a visit to the emperor the man was killed. The neighbors noticed that the hen

stopped crying immediately, so the crying hen became symbolic of peril. When the Japanese adopted this tale with the thousands of other Chinese fables they

"I want our food changed, too. We need to strengthen the stamina of our race. We must get into the habit of eating meat. Eternal fish may give us brains, but it will weaken our body. Our body must be made stronger. We are a tired, sleepy race, and cannot compare with western races in point of

energy or persistence in any undertak-She became immensely absorbed in her topic, and continued:
"Are we really lacking in the desire to live, as compared to Europeans?" She did not like to believe this to be true, and would prefer to think that

the lack is a "temporary suspension of desire." The chief reason for this, she believed, is the paucity of nourishment in Japanese food, with the result that the Japanese physique is inferior even to that of the Korean or Chinese. "We cannot expect energy to spring from a bad physique, and it is quite reasonable to assume that this singular lack of desire to make the most of life on the part of the Japanese is due to bad nourishment of the body and a deficient education of the spirit."

She went on: "With the body and the spirit of the people both impelled to eleep, it is no wonder that they have less power of appreciation, of creation less power of appreciation, of creation, of understanding and endurance. Take people who fall asleep so easily on trains. Naturally, they lack the intellectual ability to study scientifically how the cars on which they ride daily are constructed. They can afford to be at ease without even understanding the nature of things half way.

## Temporize to Get Along.

"They have no attachment for either old or new things. They do not mind in what way they live as long as they can continue to live. They are willing to temporize in order to get along for the time being and will adopt or adapt any old or new thing so long as these It was a pity. Mrs. Yesano thought, that the Japanese are so content with the surface of things and do not seek to penetrate, to delve to the bottom. It was a man and his wife.

Tween a man and his wife.

The surface of things and do not seek to penetrate, to delve to the bottom. It was the first instance on record of a more boy having exhibited any kindness to a dumb animal.





mistic, but she was supremely confi-dent that great and good changes would come. "Remember." she said. "that to make life-more ample, more people" and leader of the dramatic Japanese movement to acquire greater rights for womanhood. Both Mrs.

Yosano and her accomplished husband are "dreamers" (they call it that themselve) but they are writing every day of the wish of Europeans, but the Japanese ways are lukewarm; they rest satisfied with what they have on hand. They do not rise to be real 'researched the satisfied with what they have on hand. selve), but they are writing every day about life in such a simple and praction is an imitation, not Their civilization is an imitation, not the product of their need. They have a love of nature in their own fashion they have their play with tea, their Ruddhistic abstraction, their nation alism, their Bushido, their frugality their compromises. But these are al artifices invented to excuse the luke-warmness of their life."

Just then there came a patter of feet

freedom the next and following that with an article on bad manners in street cars.

Just then there came a patter of on the staircase and very quietly and on the staircase and very quietly and solemnly five demure children filed into the room. A little tot in a bright, striped kimono with splashes of red; a little boy in American breeches; an older girl, graceful in gray kimeno and fetching obi; an older boy, who walked right up and said frankly in perfect English, "How do you do, sir?" "My children," explained Mrs. Yosano

# 1915 GERMAN WINE CROP MAY EQUAL FAMOUS 1893

Yield of the Finest Quality and Flavor.

ence of the Associated Press BERLIN, August 5 .- Unless the late summer and autumn bring some extraordinarily unfavorable weather, the year 1915 promises to be remarkable for the production of German wines. Not for twenty years have the prospects along the Rhine, Moselle and Saar been so glowing, and it looks as if the "1915er" will come to dispute honors with the famous "1893er," the best vin-

At this writing the crop is nearly a month further advanced than ordinarily. Hence, when the grapes become ripe and the police officially close the vineyards, even against their owners. vineyards, even against their owners, to prevent gathering before the crop becomes "edelreif" (literally, "nobleripe") the berries will have a much longer frost-free period than usual in which to develop those qualities necessary for high-grade wines. One result will be that the 1915 vintage will produce an unusually high percentage of so-called "nature wines," that is, wines to which no sugar need be added.

## To Use War Prisoners.

Not only does the quality promise to lands least afflicted with drones. It was be the best since 1893, but the quantity a country in which nothing went to thousands of other Chinese fables they made the hen stand for woman—and so the crying, troubled and revolting woman became the symbol of family disorder and disaster.

Mrs. Yosano did not agree that the Mrs. Yosano did not agree that the of France, skilled help, offering a company to the country of France, skilled help, offering a co

> are growing scarce. There is still a fair amount of Bordeaux on hand, but the cheaper Rhines and Moselles are near exhaustion, and the German red wines are practically all gone. As a result,

the prices of these cheaper wines are just now beginning to rise.

Of the better grade wines, however, there is no lack, and the prices have not been raised. This is particularly true of Bordeaux, of which, according to competent authorities Germany ness. to competent authorities, Germany pos-sesses an adequate supply for at least two years. There are also large supplies of port on hand. Comparatively little Italian wine is drunk in Germany Its lack this year will be chiefly 'el in Austria and in certain districts of southern Germany, which ordinarily imported considerable quantities of Italian clarets for mixing with domes tic wines. In view, however, of the promised big domestic yield, the want of these imported wines will not be so seriously felt as would be the case in

# POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

an average year.

A strong arm may indicate a weak

No woman ever told another woman

Do not trust your enemies; there are no faithful enemies.

Second thoughts are best, especially when they are less expensive. A tactful woman can see the point of a joke just as well if it isn't there.

Being blind, love is unable to see the many danger signals by the wayside. A man can easily prove that he is insane by having read in court.

Trouble is one thing that comes to a person who butts into a quarrel be-tween a man and his wife.

# BELGIUM WAS LEADER IN TRADE OF WORLD

Frugal, Industrious, Efficient Wealthy and Progressive, Says Geographic Society.

Belgium, whose identity as a pro ducing unit has been more utterly destroyed than its identity as a nation, war world of industry and trade, and a millions of them. place, too, out of all proportion to the country's size and its population. A consideration of the economic position of Belgium before the war is contained in a bulletin just prepared by the National Geographic Society. The bulletin reads:

contributed largely to the stability of the markets of the world by its wonderful ability for meeting the flerce competition of modern foreign trade. Organized for the last degree of efficiency, a small land, overcrowded with factories and with workers, in no corner of which one might escape the smoke of chimneys, the throb of ma-chinery and the rattle of freight, Bel-

dustry pervaded every nook and cranny in the land, with the single exception of one sleepy city, Louvain, a university city and art center, a medieval place. Belgium was storekeeper, shiptage Germany has had in many a decade.

The 1911 vintage was much above the average, but, with this exception the system of the continents, and, by reason of its remarkably high industrial and agriculating the continents.

The American watermelon is of Africance and the continents of the continents of the continents.

The American watermelon is of Africance and the continents of the contribution of

Britain, Germany, the United States and France. To meet the strain, to keep up the pace, every particle of its strength had to be kept in play. Its mills were a ceaseless hum from boundary to boundary, and even its sandy wastes grew vegetables and fruits.

Frugal, Efficeint, Progressive.

"Belgium was frugal, industrious efficient. It was wealthy and progres sive. It had more railway mileage per unit of territory than any other country in the world. It was among the disorder and disaster.

Mrs. Yosano did not agree that the predicted evil would follow greater freedom for women. But she wanted Japanese women to be given a fighting chance. She wanted some sort of equal
The war has caused much less disagranged with the country was under cultivation. About 18 per was under cultivation. About 18 per was under cultivation. The remaining cent was forest land. The remaining cent was a Pittsburgh of industry, and upon it people lived about 1,300 to the square mile. The foundations of Belance of conditions in the wine trade

Japanese women to be given a fighting chance. She wanted some sort of equality. She scarcely believed that the women were ready for suffrage. That might come later. Meantime there were so many other things that were just and must be had.

Seeks Western Dress.

"I want more European houses in Japan for Japanese," she declared, "and I want western dress for women. I want western dress for women. I want western dress for women. I think we must come to it. I admit the old court costume for women would court costume for women would suffice we can't have "Steady and unsensational, as the people back of it, the trade of Belgium grew year by year, always doing just a little better than merely meeting the increasingly keen competition of other lands. The staples of this trade were lands. The staples of this trade were machinery, iron, steel, coal, glass, electrical appliances, cutlery, flax and textiles. Every year the population has grown, and the increase has mostly all been held at home. Belgians have not emigrated as a rule, but have met the problems of greater population by greater productivity at home. Considerable Belgium capital, however, has been sent abroad, an important sinking fund or surplus created by this small nation's energy."

# The Searchlight OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

The Boy Scout movement is making enthusiastic progress in the Philippine Islands, where it was introduced less than a year ago by Lieut. Sherman Kiser, stationed at Zamboanga, a Moro town in South Mindanao. He called a little company of the brown boys to gether and explained the scout law to them. They understood it readily and proceeded to organize.

One of their first duties was to clean up the village by using ground rakes and grass cutters. The boys were taken up to the fort for a visit, and there instructed in the principles of neatness and order. They soon inaugublind, love is unable to see the anger signals by the wayside.

I can easily prove that he is inhaving some of his love letters court.

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I can easily prove that he is inhaving some of his love letters court. The influence of the scout law in developing kindness to animals was recently demonstrated in the village when a lame dog was given a first aid treatment for a badly wounded leg. It was the first instance on record of a standard way in a standard on which

# WATERMELON IS CLAIMED TO BE OF AFRICAN DESCENT

and so harmoniously does it blend with some places in the country actually is American institutions, American ideals distilled. and American customs. It seems that the watermelon must always have lived where the Stars and Stripes fly. It would be hard to think of the United States, especially the United States in held a most important place in the pre- summer, without the watermelon, and

It is a popular belief that the water melon is one of the oldest and there-fore according to some superstitious persons, the most respectable of persons, the most respectable of American plants. They believe that it can trace its vines back to the time long before the first families of Virginia or Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania or New York Bodge. ginia or Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania or New York, Rhode "Belgium's contribution to international business was distinctive, and the volume of its trade was large and growing. This little corner of Europe are the stability of the stab many fancies and fallacies with the watermelon vine and that by the usual tests to which blue blood is submitted chinery and the rattle of freight, Belgium sent its products, much as London sent its money, to whatever market in the world that might show some little deficiency by a slight rise in price.

Eighth Wealthiest Nation.

Eighth Wealthiest Nation.

Eighth wealth of nations on the list of national totals in the water of water melon is not an aristocrat. This serious charge may spoil the flavor of water melon to a select few, but it is believed that it will not damage the market value of water melons with the great mass of the American people. Though some Americans may avert their lips and noses as the water melon is not an aristocrat. This serious charge may spoil the flavor of water melon to a select few, but it is believed that it will not damage the market value of water melons with the great mass of the American people. Though some Americans may avert their lips and noses as the water melon is not an aristocrat. This serious charge may spoil the flavor of water melon to a select few, but it is band was hit by a bullet—there might be scores of explanations. He described the thought as running round and round in his head, "I shouldn't have done that. It was a sin." And all this time he was killing other Prussians and fighting all he knew. He was very unhappy. When the charge pulled whether compulsory military service is a burdensome tyranny upon this admirable people.

The American watermeion was an immigrant and its arrival in the United States is a matter of such obscurity conscience was silenced. that the chances seem to be, horrible

OH, GEE!

HEE! HEE!

MILTON KOVER

WANTED TO BE A DENTIST

WHAT WAS YOURS?

(Copyright, 1915, by H. T. Webster.)

AND GETHIS TEACHER, WHO

WAS THE TERROR OF THE SCHOOL,

IN THE CHAIR, AND THEN ----

OUR BOYHOOD AMBITIONS.

HAR!

wow!

BETCHA

THAT HURTS!

MEARLY all Americans who eat having sweet juice, neither good wine watermelon think of it as a native of the south watermelon think of it as a native of the southern part of the United States. They cannot think of the watermelon as an immigrant, so thoroughly has it become Americanized and so harmoniously does it blend with

(Copyright, 1915, by W. Werner.)

### A Matter of Conscience. From the Manchester Guardian.

War is applying its searching test of character to every one who is in the firing line, and many men have discovered that the greatest surprises of the whole business were in themselves and their own conduct. A very curious in-stance of this was told me by an officer the time of the big show at Ypres in October, when the Prussian Guards almost broke through our lines. When that the watermeion and ancient ancestry as the tobacco plant ancient ancestry as the tobacco plant and the ear of green corn and that and the ear of green corn and that very likely it was used in Indian ceremonials and festivities on terms of equality with tobacco and green corn. Biographers who have, delved into the genealogy of the watermeion say that Americans have tangled up a good many fancies and fallacies with the usual on. As he ran he found himself on. ancient ancestry as the tobacco plant and the ear of green corn and that a bayonet and rushed on with his very likely it was used in Indian cereon. As he ran he found himself thinking that he had done wrong; per-

# Crime Always Loses.

merous and useful one.

It is said that the watermelon has found greater appreciation in the United States than in any other land. More melons are cultivated and eaten in this than in any other country.

There is a good deal of sugar in the perpetrators, even if not immediately caught, get little opportunity to enjoy the fruits of their wickedness. A bank robber living in peace, comfort and security is something almost unknown. There are far more of them behind prison here the

this than in any other country.

There is a good deal of sugar in some melons and it may be recovered. Once there was a plan in Florida to grow watermelons for the production of sugar, and sugar of an excellent quality was obtained, but the experiment seems to have cut but a very small figure in the sugar busines.

There is one peculiar thing about the watermelon, and perhaps only a few persons have thought of it, and this is that, unlike nearly all other plants

### NATIONAL DEFENSE PROBLEMS.

II.—Compulsory Military Service.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

nation to speak their minds they would to a man advise Uncle Sam to inaugurate a system of easy but compulsory military service based upon that in operation in Switzerland.

The forthcoming report to President Wilson of the Secretaries of War and Navy may not contain such a recommendation, because the experts know of the prejudice in the American public mind against militarism, and compulsory service sounds militaristic. But they neverthless believe that this would be the best solution of the question of

preparedness. For Switzerland, most peaceful of nations, has sifted the absolutely essential out of the mass of work of the world in training its military, and has developed a system which in forty-five days will convert the youngster of the street or the farm into a first-class fighting man. If the United States had the Swiss system in operation it would the Swiss system in operation it would be able to call to arms in a week 5,000,000 soldiers capable of meeting an army of equal strength from any nation in the world, and giving an account of itself. Had it such a dormant

In Switzerland every boy during the summer of the year in which he reaches the age Report for Service of twenty, reat Age of Twenty. ports for military service.

writing upon the practical problems of the fellow women and it is in this field of effort particularly that she has come to be known as a national figure, taken to the women of the terms of the fellow women and it is in this field of effort particularly that she has come to be known as a national figure, taken to the women of the terms of the fellow which is inaugurated for the betterment of the women of Npon.

The temporarily successful robbery of the Gravols Bank by daylight holding system of 181 to the women of the fellow margins of profit, it rendered importance and dear exception and the first practical step which should be taken for the emancipation of women the opportunity for a higher education and self-development.

The remporarily successful robbery of the Gravols Bank by daylight holding system of 181 to the wind activations. The form the first cabin of some year in the first cabin of some year, and the first cabin of some years and the services of the first cabin of some years and the services of the first cabin of some years and the services of the first cabin of some years and the services of the first cabin of some years in the first cabin of some years and the services of the continuity for a higher education and self-development.

That read somewhere that in American was an aution of some temporarily successful robberts. The demerican waters a with and understance with a service as regulator of world the first and produced the part of the first cabin of some years and the great services as regulator of world the first cabin of some years and the great services as regulator of world the first cabin of some years and the great services as regulator of world the part of the first cabin of some provided that its printed the part of the first cabin of some years and the great services as regulator of world the first cabin of some years and the great services as regulator of world the first cabin of some years and the great services as featured in the part of the first cabin of some years and the gre

boys to train them for the test. effect is felt among the youth of the land in its desire to become physically fit. There also is a mental examination in common school subjects, and when

in common school subjects, and when a boy fails to pass this he is required to go to night school and make up his deficiencies. Each young man is given a book in which the results of these tests are set

down. The following summer, that of the year in which he becomes twentyone, he reports for work in the cadet school. Here he gets forty-five days of

HERE! HO'STILL! THE'S

TH' NERVE. HE BETHROUGH

WITH THAT ONE IN A COURA

HOURS THEN WE'LL YANK

OUT THOSE THREE MOLARS

A LITTLE TENDER ON

-By Webster.

sential parts of a military training. These are field work and shooting. It is held that if a man can do credit to

grueling marches. What they learn of the precision of the drill ground is merely incidental and picked up during marches and other maneuvers. Switzerland does not believe that a great amount of this parade ground pre cision is necessary.

During this first period of training, the recruit has fired 200 actual shots with the sort of gun he would use during war, and his instructors have seen that he handled his weapon correctly As the weeks of vigorous exercise in As the weeks of vigorous exercise in the open have passed he has felt his strength developing, and has grown to take pride in it. Finally, toward the end, he is given two days and a night of ceaseless, grinding marching—such a test as he might be called upon to meet in a great emergency. He is shown what hardship is, how he may endure it, how he will recover from it. It is six weeks as though he were actually at war. actually at war.

That is the major part of the com-

That is the major part of the compulsory military service of the young citizen of Switzerland. When he has completed it, his record is entered in his book and he is sent home. He is assigned to a battalion. He is given his uniform, his gun, his full accouterment. He is now a member of the "elite." Until he is sixty years old he retains his uniform and gun, and is subject to call by his country.

Within a year or two years he will be required to do service with his regiment, and will spend sixteen days, also

ment, and will spend sixteen days, also in vigorous field work, with the other men of his kind in his community who Montparnasse in radiant joy for the go to make up that particular part of the army of the nation. After that he reports for sixteen days of service each two years until he reaches the age of thirty-two, when he becomes a member of the landwehr and is called upon to drill but eleven days in each four to drill but eleven days in each four years until he is forty. All this with variations for the different services, the outbreak of war it was as if a the remains, subject to call, if needed, ter. Almost no men were left.

Altogether the citizen of Switzerland gives about six months of his life Tables in front of the cafes stretch out Gives Six Months,

doors in the most manly and health- parties of artists in earth-stained regigiving sort of work. Every youngster mentals and models in their bravest is taken away from his mother's apron best celebrate the respite from fightstrings just as he comes to maturity, ing that the war department has grantis set upon his feet, taught hygiene, ed. There is something odd in the the virtues of physical exercise, the sight of a young soldier, a girl on his possibilities of his own physical arm and a paint box instead of a knapprowess-is straightened up, hardened. sack strapped on his back, off for a day The approach of other terms of service at the joyous work of creation, after make it necessary that he should keep so many months of the grim work of in condition, affect the whole of his death. life. Aside from the benefit that the On the opposite bank of the Seine, on

state derives from thus securing for itself the equivalent of a strong standitself the equivalent of a strong standing army, it profits through the added health and efficiency of its manhood.

All of this training takes place under the eye of highly skilled military instructors. Switzerland has almost no regular army but a corps of these of ficers acting as instructors and the noncommissioned officers who act as drill sergeants and in such minor capacities. It has such a corps as the experts claim the United States should develop for the training of a volunteer army, even though nothing is done toward general military service.

The heights of Montmartre, the scene created by the temporary home-coming of so many of the country's soldiers is very different, although no less animated. Here, many of the "permissionaires," as the soldiers on leave are called, are seeing Paris for the first time. People of the country, inhabit, ants of small, provincial towns, whose means have never permitted them to visit Paris, seize the opportunity on their way back from the front to pass a day or two in the city. Sometimes their wives and families meet them in the capital, and together they make a

sistence and 10 cents a day to cover any incidental expense. The man who is exempt for any reason from military service not only suf-fers the humiliation of the brand of unfitness, but is subject to three sep-

arate taxes in addition to those other-wise borne. He must pay a poll tax of As a result of this system Switzer- fling lines of uniformed sightseers.

upon it.
Military authorities say that an army
of this sort, made up of the men who
are the backbone of the nation, men of are the backbone of the nation, men of intelligence and initiative, would make the most formidable fighting organization in the world. They assert that the Swiss army of 240,000 men which might be called out tomorrow, would be a better force with which to prosecute a campaign than would be the same number of regular soldiers who had been in the ranks for years. They would have more snap, enterprise, ingenuity, patriotism, will-to-conquer, in them than any regular organization and they would know the essentials. It also is held that an American army made along these lines would be paractive for the American It also is held that an American army made along these lines would be particularly effective, for the American learns quickly, is normally a man of enterprise and ingenuity, is more accustomed to outdoor life than the citizens of most nations.

Compulsory service also would end one of the most trying conditions that arises from a

Would End Evils volunteer of Volunteer System. system such as that existing in the United States. Enlistment in the volunteer army on the small pay

very strenuous work in the few tasks offered is regarded by many as carry-which Switzerland regards as most es-ing with it a reproach that follows the man who wears the uniform. Were service compulsory those of highest sohimself in the open, on the march, in camp, in preparation for battle and if he can shoot when the time comes to fight, he is a pretty good soldier. coming beneath the social ban.

But, should the American people de These youngsters do not know what a drill hall is. All their training takes place out of All Training Takes doors. They learn how to live properly in the open, how to carry their knapsacks, how to dig trenches, how to shoot, how to bear grueling marches. What they learn of cide that it is patriotic enough for its

# **SOLDIERS ON A LEAVE BRING LIFE TO PARIS**

Many Back From the Front Are Seeing Lights of Ancient City for First Time.

PARIS, August 1 .- In the "Latin quarter" of Paris the return of some

student-soldier sweethearts, parade the

### Latin Quarter Alive Agair.

Now all is alive again in the Quarter. to his coun- to the very legal limit of the awnings try. This six and beyond. In front of the cafes, in All Told, to Country. months is the parks, but especially on the trams and trains bound countryward, gay

During all these services of the citi-zen of Switzerland he receives his sub-statement and 10 centre of the citi-the capital, and together they make a pilgrimage to the points of interest of the ancient city. It is the hour for

## Churches Most Frequented.

The churches seem to be the most frequented of historic spots visited by these soldiers on their vacations. Notre wise borne. He must pay a poil tax of 6 francs, a material property tax and a tax of 1½ per cent on his income. There are exemptions under certain minimums Jesus on the top of Montmartre, overfor the benefit of the afflicted and very looking not Paris alone but the whole Seine valley, are crowded from early morning until darkness by long, shuf-

As a result of this system Switzerland, with a population of 3,500,000, could raise

Can Raise Army of an army of 250,000 in One Day. ed and properly equipped soldiers in twenty-four hours. Back of these would be another body of similar size, partially armed and trained, but not of the first line. In any community a call may be published today and tomorrow morning the elite, in uniform and bearing arms, will report for service at a prearranged point, and by noon a battafion may be entrained and hurried to the front. All Switzerland may thus fly instantly to arms.

If the Swiss system were in operation in the United States it would produce, judging from the results from a given population in that country, 5,500,000 fighting men between the ages of twenty and forty, reasonably trained and ready for service tomorrow. Basing an estimate of the cost of developing this fighting force upon the cost in Switzerland, the United States would need spend about \$250,000,000 a year upon it.

Military authorities say that an army of the Sacred Heart. So recently completed that thousands of Parisians have not yet visited it, the new cathedral is a point of interest not only because of its rare, ethereal beauty but also because of the commanding position it cause of the commanding position it darkened basilica is a flame of yellow stars of candlelight. Here come wives, sweethearts and mothers of the mire in the trenches to burn waxen offerings for the safety of their loved ones. To the right of the altar, behind the chancel railfi hangs a banner upon which is embroidered the legend: "Sacred Heart of Jesus, Save France!"

Before the fire of the chancel and back in the shadows of the church's lofty pillars, all day long there are soldiers in the Boston Transcript.

We certainly don't admire the taste of the fellow who courts trouble. land, with a population of 3,500,000, Especially is this true of the Church



Mrs. Muddle-How does account come out? Her Husband—It balances per Mrs. Muddle-I can't imagine what's

